City of Temecula Sustainability Plan

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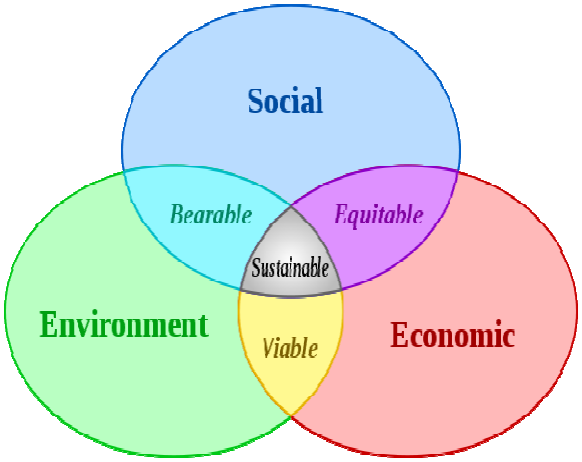
Sustainability - What does it mean?

The word "Sustainability" is commonly used today in context to human life on Earth. The word sustainability literally translates to "maintain," "support," or "endure." However, in recent times and in context to human life, the most widely used definition of sustainability is: "to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." While this is the most widely used definition, it is not universally accepted and is continually challenged through interpretations by various individuals and disciplines in an attempt to find a true and acceptable definition. For now, the City of Temecula will move forward with the above definition.



Sustainability focuses on three systems: the natural environment or natural resources of a community, the social wellbeing of a community, and the economic prosperity of the community. When these three systems come together, the benefits of sustainability positively impact the environment, the economy and society. However, if one systems is ignored or favored over another, the result is an imbalance among the systems. If all three are addressed independent of one another the consequences over time can be catastrophic as one or more of the systems will attempt to find its balance.

There is growing evidence that humanity is diminishing its finite resources and living unsustainably. Changing the ways in which we live to become more sustainable will require a monumental shift in the way we value and utilize our resources. Improving the quality of human life, while living within the carrying capacity of earth, without destroying ecosystems and natural processes for which we rely upon, has become the greatest challenge to humanity.

For local governments to become or to act in a sustainable manner, means looking at internal policies and practices, as well as regulations, in ways that improve the community without placing overly burdensome demands that result in excessive cost relative to the benefits received.

This is a pivotal time in human history; the challenges facing societies are global, but the solutions are local. New practices, technical advances, and innovation continue to transform our lives; technologies and innovation not yet discovered will have a dramatic impact on our lives and will hopefully contribute to achieving the goals set by this plan in a more efficient and effective manner.

We will think globally, act locally,

and we will persevere.

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Introduction

In July 2008 the Temecula City Council committed to becoming a sustainable community by establishing a City Sustainability Committee (made up a two City Council members and one member from of each of the three City Commissions) and directed staff to begin the preparation of a City Sustainability Plan. The Temecula Sustainability Plan will be a blueprint for addressing sustainability and climate change by setting targets for reducing greenhouse gases, energy and water use, planning intelligently for growth, reducing waste, and championing emerging technologies. The City Council provided the inspiration and direction for this planning effort with the unanimous adoption of Resolution No. 08-74, which established a municipal green building policy and endorsed the California Green Building Program. Next, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 08-91,which committed the City to preparing a Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory and Climate Action Plan.

VISION

In response to legislative mandates, the City of Temecula commits to collaboratively build an ecologically sustainable, economically dynamic, and socially equitable future for its citizen's that strives to use local resources effectively and efficiently, safeguards human health and the environment, promotes a healthy and diverse economy, and improves the livability and quality of life for all community members.

Since the time the Council provided direction, Planning staff has worked collaboratively with all City Departments and various outside agencies to examine current practices and identify ways in which the City can build upon and enhance our sustainable practices. With the formation of "green" teams made up of City staff from the Departments of Planning, Public Works, Community Services, Building and Safety, and Finance, as well as representatives from The Gas Company, Southern California Edison, Rancho California Water District, Eastern Municipal Water District, CR&R Waste and Recycling Services, and the Air Quality Management District, specific implementation measures were identified. A combined total of 40 meetings were held to provide policy direction and technical input into the development of the Plan.

LEGISLATION

The State of California has recently enacted legislation that requires local jurisdictions to develop sustainable community strategies to slow climate change and ensure sustainable development. These mandates will have significant and wide ranging impact on the way industry and governments do business. Specific legislation enacted to date includes:

AB 32
AB 32 requires the Air Resources Board (ARB) to develop regulations and market mechanisms to reduce California's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to their 1990 levels by 2020. (Greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide are widely believed to contribute to global warming and other forms of climate change.) Mandatory caps on GHG emission will begin in 2012 for significant GHG sources. The caps will be reduced over time to meet the 2020 goals.

SB 97
SB 97 states that GHG emissions and their impacts are appropriate subjects for CEQA analysis. SB 97 directs the State's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) to develop draft CEQA guidelines for the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions or the effects of GHG emissions by July 1, 2009 and directs the State Resources Agency to certify and adopt the CEQA guidelines by January 1, 2010.

SB 375
SB 375 enhances the ARB's ability to reach the AB 32 goals by directing ARB to develop regional GHG emission reduction targets to be achieved from the automobile and light truck sectors for 2020 and 2035. ARB will also work with California's 18 Metropolitan Planning Organizations to align their regional transportation, housing and land use plans and prepare a "sustainable communities strategy" to reduce the amount of vehicle miles traveled in their respective regions and demonstrate the region's ability to attain its GHG reduction targets.

Plan Overview

This plan represents a systematic approach to integrate the goals of sustainability into virtually all facets of the way the City of Temecula government operates; from the energy used and water consumed, to the construction of buildings, to the products purchased, and to the way land use and transportation are integrated into the community.

Development of the Sustainability Plan is based on five guiding principles. The following guiding principles provide the basis from which effective decisions can be made:

1. The concept of sustainability guides City policy and all policy decisions have implications to the long-term sustainability of the City.
2. Protection, preservation and restoration of the natural environment are high priorities and are mutually dependent on economic health and social equity.
3. The City of Temecula recognizes its connection with residents, regional, national and global communities.
4. Community awareness, responsibility, participation and education are key elements of a sustainable community.
5. Prioritizing of sustainability issues will be balanced with costs associated with programs.

This Sustainability Plan makes recommendations for specific actions to enhance City performance in the following eight categories: *Energy, Green Building, Water Resources, Air Resources, Waste Management, Transportation, Open Space, and Community Outreach.* For each category, specific goals, success indicators, and implementation measures were developed as a means to continually monitor the progress being made toward becoming a sustainable city. To reinforce the blueprint of this Sustainability Plan, a Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory and Climate Action Plan will be prepared. The resulting implementation measures from the Climate Action Plan will be incorporated into this Sustainability Plan.

Sustainability Goals
The goals describe the general aspirations for each category and should have both an indicator and target.

Success Indicators
The success indicators provide a means of measuring performance or progress toward achieving the established goal.

Targets
The targets represent achievable milestones for the community.

Implementation Measures
The implementation measures are specific activities, programs or actions to be taken by the City that will achieve the selected goals.

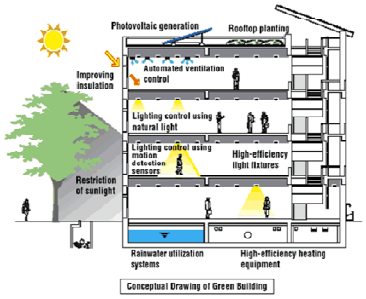
Progress Report
Regular progress reports are intended to provide useful information to the City Council, City staff, and the community about the progress being made toward achieving the goals of the Sustainability Plan.

The Sustainability Plan is intended to be an adaptive plan that will be responsive to new ideas, changing technology and shifting resources. As with any program, a key component to ensuring sustainable growth and success is to engage the community in its actions to ensure that Temecula remains competitive for future growth while preserving the health of its environment for generations to come.

Highlights and Current Successes

The City of Temecula already…

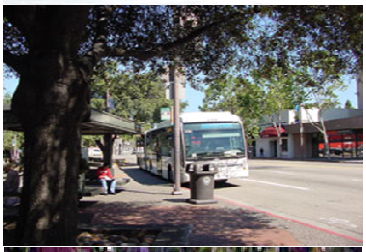
Energy	
• Installed a 55kW photovoltaic system to power 90% of the Civic Center parking structure electricity needs.	✓
• Performs annual HVAC Tune-ups at City facilities to ensure top performance and peak efficiency of HVAC systems.	✓
• Purchased its first hybrid vehicle in 2004, and currently developing strategies to replace or retrofit existing vehicles with more advanced fuel technologies.	✓
• Continuously strives to upgrade existing facilities with energy conserving equipment.	✓
• Obtained $940,700 in Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant funds to implement a traffic signal synchronization project, an energy efficiency retrofit project at the Community Recreation Center, and a residential energy efficiency loan program.	✓
Green Building	
• Adopted a Municipal Green Building policy in 2008 (Resolution No. 08-74), which requires all new construction of City facilities to be designed and built to achieve the U.S. Green Building Council's (USGBC)LEED Certified Standard.	✓
• Endorsed the California Green Building Program in 2008, which is intended to exceed current California Building standards for energy and water efficiency.	✓
• Designed and constructed the new Civic Center in Old Town to be the first USGBC LEED Silver Certified building in the City.	✓
Water Resources	
• Installed 28 Waterless Urinals at City facilities in 2010.	✓
• Replaced approximately 83,700 square feet of turf with drought tolerant landscaping.	✓
• Uses reclaimed water to irrigate approximately 142 acres of parks, parkways and medians.	✓



Highlights and Current Successes

The City of Temecula already…

Air Resources	
• Adopted Resolution No. 08-91, authorizing the City to develop a greenhouse gas emissions inventory and climate action plan.	✓
• Completed the City's first greenhouse gas emissions analysis for both government operations and the community.	✓
Waste Management	
• Implemented a paperless RFP/RFQ and requisition process in 2009, reducing paper consumption, printing costs and landfill waste.	✓
• Uses recycled rubber in rubberized asphalt for major roadway rehabilitation projects.	✓
• Implemented a successful residential and construction/ demolition recycling program, achieving at least a 50% diversion rate from County landfills.	✓
• Achieved a waste reduction of 4.8 pounds per person in 2008, in advance of the goal set by the State for 2010.	✓
Transportation	
• Encourages employees to participate in Rideshare/Carpool programs offered by the Riverside County Transportation Commission.	✓
• Constructed approximately 22 miles (28%) of Class I Bike Lanes/Trails, and approximately 45 miles (56%) of Class II Bike Lanes.	✓
Open Space	
• Adopted a Heritage Tree Preservation Ordinance in 2009, which is designed to protect and preserve specific tree species for future generations.	✓
• Implemented "Trees for Temecula," a street tree planting program, which has planted approximately 1,000 trees since 2001.	✓
• Constructed a 10,000 square foot community garden at the Mary Phillips Senior Center. Produce grown will be used at the Senior Center as well as to help those in need.	✓
• Pursuing annexation of approximately 4,500 acres of the Santa Margarita Ecological Reserve.	✓
• Acquired 113 acres of over 500 acres needed to protect the aesthetic views of the escarpment from development.	✓
• Acquired approximately 200 acres of open space as part of the Roripaugh Ranch Development agreement.	✓



Energy

Reduce energy use and promote clean energy production

Sustainability Goals

- Reduce energy consumption throughout the community through use of the latest technology, practices, and programs that support this goal
- Support the use of clean energy throughout the community through use of the latest technology, practices, and programs
- Reduce fossil fuel use in fleet vehicles

Success Indicators	
Amount of energy used at City facilities	Baseline: 4,318,741 kWh used in 2007 78,910 therms used in 2007 Target: • 10% more efficient than current energy codes (new buildings) • 10% more efficient than current usage by 2012 (existing facilities) • 25% more efficient than current usage by 2015 (existing facilities)
Amount of energy used community-wide	Baseline: 783,829,979 kWh used in 2007 8,334,709 therms used in 2007 Target: • 10% more efficient than current usage by 2015 (existing buildings) • 10% more efficient than current energy codes (new buildings). Target TBD
Policies that support clean energy generation	Target: • First adopted policy in 2010
Quantity of fossil fuel purchased by the City	Target: • 10% less fuel used by 2015
Number of alternative fuel or advanced technology vehicles in the City's fleet	Target: • 10% of fleet vehicle by 2020

Energy

Action Plan

Action to be taken	Date to be accomplished	Responsible Department
1. Evaluate the feasibility of establishing additional energy reduction targets for new construction.	2012	Planning TCSD B&S
2. Adopt a policy requiring Energy Star or "premium efficiency" components in all newly constructed City owned facilities.	2011	Planning TCSD
3. Establish partnership with Southern California Edison to develop a program that increases the energy efficiency of existing City owned buildings.	2011	Planning TCSD
4. Evaluate policies and programs that enables green power generation at new and existing City facilities. Policy/program should establish a minimum load requirement to maximize cost effectiveness of green power generation.	2012	Planning B&S TCSD
5. Establish a residential energy efficiency retrofit program for older less energy efficient single-family homes.	2011	Planning Redevelopment
6. Establish a municipal facilities energy retrofit program and incorporate projects into the CIP budget.	2012	Planning TCSD
7. Evaluate and adopt policies that supports purchasing alternative fuel vehicles, advanced technologies, and/or more fuel efficient vehicles to reduce emission and/or fuel consumption in City fleet vehicles and equip-	2011	All
8. Evaluate street light and parking lot lighting technologies that are "dark sky" compliant.	2011	Planning Public Works TCSD

Green Building

Promote resource efficient and healthy buildings

Sustainability Goals

- Improve the quality of buildings throughout the City by increasing the number of green building measures used during construction
- Improve the knowledge of green building principles and practices for City staff and builders in the Temecula area

Success Indicators	
Green Building Policies and Ordinances	Target: Municipal Buildings • All new City buildings designed and built to USGBC LEED "Silver" standard or equivalent by 2011 Commercial and Residential Buildings • Adopt California Green Building Standards as amended by the California Building Standards Commission
Training opportunities for green building principles and practices	Target: • At least two green building education classes/workshops held within the City for City staff and the building community

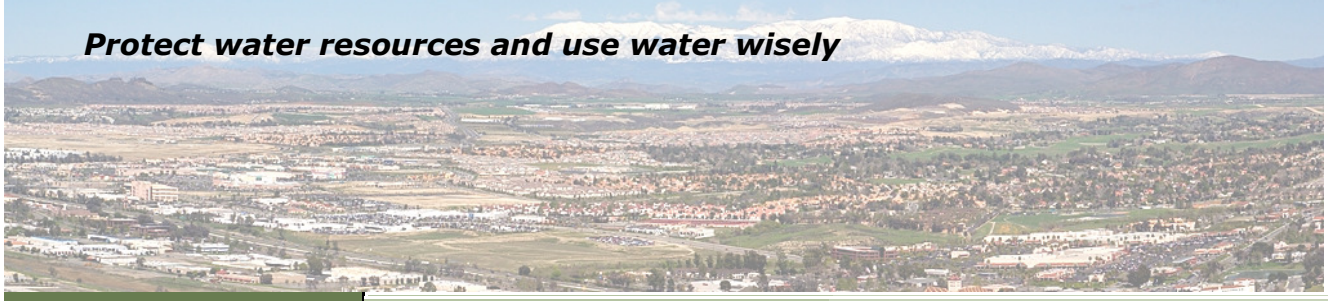
Green Building

Action Plan

Action to be taken	Date to be accomplished	Responsible Department
1. Adopt Municipal Facilities Green Building policy requiring all new construction of Municipal buildings to be built to LEED "Certified" Standard.	(Accomplished in 2008)	Planning B&S
2. Adopt Municipal Facilities Green Building policy requiring new construction to be built to achieve a minimum USGBC LEED Silver Certification. Identify appropriate square footage threshold to apply green building standards to retrofit projects.	2011	Planning B&S
3. Develop a "sustainability best practices" toolkit for staff to encourage the construction of more sustainable development within the City and to guide staff when reviewing municipal projects, CIP projects and/or City owned projects.	2010	Planning B&S
4. Coordinate Municipal Code amendments to align with the California Green Building Standards for residential and commercial development, as adopted by the California Building Standards Commission.	Ongoing	Planning
5. Evaluate adopting policies that require pre-wiring for solar photovoltaic systems and electrical vehicle charging stations, and stub-outs for CNG refueling stations for new residential construction.	2010	Planning B&S
6. Evaluate developing an incentive program that encourages builders/developers to construct "certified" green buildings within the City.	2010	Planning B&S
7. Evaluate and develop a "green building" training program for City staff and local builders.	2011	Planning B&S

Water Resources

Protect water resources and use water wisely



Sustainability Goals

- Reduce potable water use
- Increase reclaimed water use at municipal facilities
- Reduce amount of urban run-off, where conditions do not allow infiltration
- Improve surface water quality through filtration and focused education efforts
- Protect natural groundwater recharge areas
- Capture and use stormwater runoff for irrigation purposes at City owned and maintained landscaped areas

Success Indicators	
Amount of potable water used at City facilities	Baseline: 797,089 HCF used in 2007 Target: • 20% reduction by 2020
Amount of potable water used community-wide	Baseline: 11,229,601 HCF used in 2007 Target: • 20% reduction by 2020
Landscaping within City parks, medians, and parkways served by reclaimed water (where available)	Target: • 10% increase by 2015
Turf within City maintained medians, parkways, and facilities retrofit with California Friendly landscaping	Target: • Medians - Replace 100% of turf by 2014 • City facilities - Replace 100% of non-essential turf by 2015 • City maintained parkways - (Target TBD in 2011)
Volume of urban runoff	Target: • Downward trend
Physical and chemical parameters for water quality based on the "Consolidated Monitoring Program" of the County of Riverside	Target: • Improvement in physical and chemical parameters for water quality
Linear feet of unlined water courses	Target: • Maintain status quo • Convert lined water courses back to near natural conditions (Target TBD)
Adoption of Citywide Stormwater Reuse Master Plan	Target: • Master Plan completed by 2011

HCF= Hundred Cubic Feet

Water Resources

Action Plan

Action to be taken	Date to be accomplished	Responsible Department
1. Work with water agencies to establish an incentive program that assists property owners with retrofitting water intensive landscaping with California Friendly Landscaping.	Ongoing	Planning
2. Work with water agencies to establish a demonstration garden program for California Friendly Landscaping - components of program may include: participant selection process, technical design assistance, landscape maintenance classes/training, financial incentives and product rebates, and ongoing monitoring, recognition and outreach.	2012	Planning
3. Identify and map the type of landscaping of all parkways, medians, and park areas, and work with water agencies to develop an implementation plan to retrofit appropriate areas with California Friendly Drought Tolerant Landscaping, drip irrigation systems, and reclaimed water.	2011	Planning TCSD GIS
4. Update Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance by January 1, 2010.	Completed	Planning
5. Evaluate grey water re-use. Coordinate with CA Building Code Update cycle.	2012	Planning B&S
6. Continue to require the preparation and approval of a Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP) for all applicable projects (private development, re-development and CIP projects).	(Existing policy)	Planning Land Development
7. Evaluate a Development Code amendment for Low Impact Development Standards, and that establishing a minimum percentage of surface area for infiltration type Best Management Practices (where site soil conditions	2012	Planning Land Development
8. Research funding opportunities to develop a focused outreach program that targets non-point sources.	Ongoing	Land Development

Water Resources

Action Plan

Action to be taken	Date to be accomplished	Responsible Department
9. Evaluate opportunities to capture and reuse storm water runoff from city-owned properties.	2011	Land Development
10. Explore opportunities for Regional BMPs (existing practice).	Ongoing	Planning Land Development
11. Explore "incentive based" water quality programs to replace punitive programs similar to the Seattle, WA program: "Spill Kits".	Ongoing	Land Development
12. Identify and map natural and lined water courses within the City.	Completed 2009	Planning Land Development GIS
13. Work with Riverside County Flood Control to adopt a policy which requires all undeveloped water courses within the 100 year flood plain to be maintained in their natural state.	2011	Planning
14. Work with Riverside County Flood Control to explore programs and funding opportunities and to convert concrete lined water courses back to near natural conditions.	Ongoing	Planning Land Development
15. Work with Riverside County Flood Control to explore developing Natural Water Course Design Guidelines and Management Plan.	2012	Planning Land Development
16. Explore program with non-profit youth groups, Service groups, TVUSD, and SDSU to implement Natural Water Course Management Plan.	2012	Planning TCSD
17. Establish a turf retrofit program for City owned properties and incorporate projects into the CIP budget.	2011	Planning TCSD

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Air Resources

Protect the air from contamination sources and reduce greenhouse gas emissions

Sustainability Goals

- Reduce greenhouse gasses from City operations
- Establish baseline air quality data for the Temecula community

Success Indicators	
Tons of CO2 reduced	Baseline: 8,716 CO2E (2007) Target: • Target TBD upon completion of the Climate Action Plan
Air pollution constituents: CO, HC, SO2, ROG, VOC, NOx, PM-10, PM-2.5	Target: • Locate air quality monitoring stations in the Temecula area • Establish baseline air quality data by 2016 • Establish future air quality goals based on baseline data

Air Resources

Action Plan

Action to be taken	Date to be accomplished	Responsible Department
1. Complete greenhouse gas emission inventory and climate action plan.	2010	Planning
2. Evaluate opportunities and work with SCAQMD to establish an air quality monitoring station (s) within the Temecula area.	2016	Planning
3. Support South Coast Air Quality Management District public outreach and education materials on City's website.	2011	Planning

Waste Management

Reduce waste by using natural resources wisely

Sustainability Goals

- Reduce total waste generated and reduce the use and release of household hazardous waste
- Increase green purchasing

Success Indicators	
Pounds per person	Baseline: 7.5 lbs/per/person (2010) Target: • Meet new State mandate (SB1016) of 7.5 lbs/per/person by 2010 • 20% better than the State Mandate by 2015 • 30% better than the State Mandate by 2020 • Zero Waste by 2050 (Target is consistent with State objective)
Policies that support green purchases	Target: • Adopt green purchasing policy by 2011

Waste Management

Action Plan

Action to be taken	Date to be accomplished	Responsible Department
1. Evaluate and work with school district to establish a pilot composting and organic garden program for yard waste and food waste at school sites.	2012	Planning TCSD
2. Evaluate the expansion of a food waste recycling program for the City. Coordinate analysis with CR&R.	2013	TCSD
3. Evaluate adopting a plastic grocery bag policy.	2011	TCSD
4. Evaluate and work with CR&R to establish a large waste generator recycling program within the City.	2012	TCSD
5. Review existing construction and demolition (C&D) waste recycling policies and consider new ways to improve C&D recycling efforts to increase the amount of C&D waste materials to be recycled.	2012	TCSD
6. Support legislation that encourages or requires manufacturers to incorporate product lifecycle and re-use technologies into the manufacturing process.	Ongoing	Planning TCSD
7. Evaluate and establish green purchasing policies and incorporate into bid specs for vendors.	2011	Finance
8. Consider using the Business License renewal process to encourage businesses to adopt green purchasing practices.	2012	Planning Finance

Transportation

Improve mobility throughout the community

Sustainability Goals

- Disperse activity nodes throughout the City
- Create a flexible network of alternative modes of transportation
- Distribute trip types among all modes of transportation (*vehicle, transit, pedestrian, bicycle, etc.*)
- Maintain physical roadway condition along transit corridors
- Improve the transportation system to better connect jobs, housing, schools, shopping and recreational uses

Success Indicators	
Travel time and distance from neighborhoods to activity Nodes	Target: • All residents within 1/4 mile or 10 minutes walking distance of an activity node
An interconnected network of sidewalks, bike paths, multipurpose trails, with access to transit	Target: • Pedestrian Performance Measures by 2012 • Bicycle Performance Measures by 2012 • Transit Performance Measures by 2012 • Complete the Multi-use Trails and Bikeways Master Plan: Class I Bike Lane/Trails by 2030 Class II Bile Lanes by 2025
Percent of trips by mode of transportation	Target: • Baseline trip distribution for each mode of transportation by 2012 • Target trip distribution for each mode of transportation by 2013
Pavement Condition Index	Target: • Establish Pavement Condition Index for transit corridors by 2012 to ensure existing roadway pavement along designated transit corridors is appropriately maintained
Completion of Ynez Road, Diaz Road, Butterfield Stage Road, Western Bypass, Eastern Bypass, Rancho Way, and French Valley Parkway	Target: • Completion of identified roadways is dependent on rate of development and funding availability

Transportation

Action Plan

Action to be taken	Date to be accomplished	Responsible Department
1. Evaluate potential areas, such as the Jefferson, Ynez and Margarita Corridors, for mixed-use and/or transit oriented development and amend Land Use and Zoning as necessary.	To be completed with the General Plan Update	Planning Public Works RDA
2. Evaluate policies that support higher density, transit oriented development and infill development, which reduce vehicle miles traveled on the roadways.	To be completed with the General Plan Update	Planning Public Works
3. Participate in the Smart Growth Concept Map study. Use the Smart Growth Concept Map study to comply with the Sustainable Communities Strategy requirement of SB 375.	2012	Planning Public Works
4. Identify and evaluate north/south and east/west transportation corridors to include in a "complete street" planning study.	To be completed with the General Plan Update	Planning Public Works
5. Ensure pedestrian and bicycle access is provided at end of cul-de-sacs.	Ongoing	Planning Public Works
6. Evaluate policies for development that orient development toward and allow pedestrian access to watercourses.	2012	Planning
7. Evaluate pedestrian and bicycle route design guidelines, and performance measures.	2012	Planning Public Works
8. Coordinate with RTA and neighboring jurisdictions to locate a transit center within the area, and to improve transit opportunities.	Ongoing	Planning
9. Work with RTA to improve connections between neighborhoods and commuter bus lines.	Ongoing	Planning Public Works
10. Evaluate "complete street" standards for designated roadways.	To be completed with the General Plan Update	Planning Public Works

Transportation

Action Plan

Action to be taken	Date to be accomplished	Responsible Department
11. Evaluate and update if necessary, the City's Trip Reduction Ordinance.	2013	Planning Public Works
12. Support Rideshare opportunities between the Western Riverside County region and San Diego County region.	Ongoing	Planning Human Resources
13. Evaluate and establish Pavement Condition Index for the pavement management and maintenance of transit corridors.	2012	Public Works
14. Evaluate and amend pavement maintenance policies for transit corridors and incorporate funding priorities into the Capital Improvement Program.	2013	Public Works
15. Coordinate the transportation subcommittee efforts with transportation agencies and neighboring jurisdictions to complete critical street connections within the greater Temecula area.	Ongoing	Planning Public Works
16. Evaluate establishing a Neighborhood Electric Vehicle (NEV) network that would enable the use of smaller, more energy efficient vehicles in appropriate areas of the City.	2012	Planning Public Works
17. Identify remaining incomplete segments of Class I Bike Lanes/Trails and Class II Bike Lanes and incorporate projects into the CIP budget.	2011	Planning TCSD Public Works

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Open Space

Acquire and protect open space areas within the City and its Sphere of Influence

Sustainability Goals

- Increase the amount of open space within City boundaries
- Improve accessibility to open space areas
- Protect the City's natural assets
- Create or enhance public space/plazas within non residential zoning districts

Success Indicators	
Percent of open space	Baseline: 14.7% (2,818 acres) of all land within City boundary is currently designated as open space (2008) Target: • 30% of all land within City boundary designated as open space by 2030
MSHCP Linkages and Core Habitat areas	Target: • Minimize development within Linkage and Core Habitat areas
Protection of trees throughout the City	Target: • Urban Forest Program by 2015
Preservation of the Escarpment Area	Baseline: 113 acres (Acquired) Target: • Protection of approximately 500 acres
Number of, or acres of public space/ plazas	Target: • Target TBD with General Plan update

Open Space

Action Plan

Action to be taken	Date to be accomplished	Responsible Department
1. Implement escarpment preservation plan.	2011	Planning
2. Annex areas within Sphere of Influence when they are economically feasible and protect and maintain open space areas within the annexed areas (specifically the Escarpment, Santa Margarita Ecological Preserve, and Johnson Ranch).	Ongoing	Planning
3. Evaluate adopting a "Cluster Ordinance" to encourage preservation of additional open space in applicable zones.	2011	Planning
4. Work with non-profit youth groups, service groups, TVUSD, and SDSU to maintain trails and trail heads within natural open space areas.	2012	Planning TCSD
5. Map MSHCP Core Habitat and Special Linkages within the City and evaluate development policies that encourage preservation of these areas.	2011	Planning GIS
6. Establish appropriate target for desired public space in non-residential zoning districts.	2013	Planning
7. Evaluate appropriate development standards to achieve target.	2013	Planning
8. Evaluate establishing a Community Garden program.	2012	TCSD
9. Evaluate participation in the Tree City USA program.	2013	Planning TCSD Public Works
10. Expand existing Trees for Temecula street tree planting program.	Ongoing	Public Works

Community Outreach

Increase awareness and engage the community about green principles and practices

Sustainability Goals

- Share information and educate the community

Success Indicators

Public awareness about sustainability issues and practices	Target: • Ongoing

Community Outreach

Action Plan

Action to be taken	Date to be accomplished	Responsible Department
1. Utilize existing resources (Channel 3, Business license renewal, City Newsletter, etc.) to provide information to the public about sustainable practices.	Ongoing	Planning City Manager's Office TCSD Finance
2. Develop and maintain green webpage to provide information to the public about sustainable practices and actions of the City.	Ongoing	Planning TCSD Information Systems
3. Coordinate with the Library and The Children's Museum to develop sustainability displays and events.	2011 then ongoing	Planning TCSD
4. Provide sustainability information to the public during Community Services Expo.	2011 then ongoing	Planning TCSD
5. Coordinate with TVUSD to promote sustainable practices.	Ongoing	Planning
6. Develop outreach materials that can be attached to development applications, and distributed at City facilities and at City events.	2011 the ongoing	Planning
7. Coordinate with and promote utility company rebate, incentive, and assistance programs.	Ongoing	Planning
8. Coordinate with resource agencies and utilize existing outreach materials where available.	Ongoing	Planning
9. Coordinate with existing professional and non-profit organizations to share information about sustainable practices.	Ongoing	Planning
10. Coordinate Citywide Sustainability event for the residents and businesses of the community.	2012	All Departments

Glossary

Alternative Fuel Vehicle: a vehicle that runs on a fuel other than "traditional" petroleum fuels (petrol or diesel) and includes any technology of powering an engine that does not involve solely petroleum (e.g. electric car, hybrid electric vehicles, solar powered, etc).

Advanced Technology Vehicles: vehicles that use non-traditional power sources such as electricity using advanced battery storage, fuel cell technology, compressed air, and may include hybrid electric vehicles.

Alternative Modes of Transportation: alternative modes of transportation include public transit (bus or rail), bicycle, or walking.

Activity Node: a central point of interest where smaller-scale business activities that generally provide retail, convenience services, and entertainment for local residents in surrounding neighborhoods and is easily accessible by all modes of transportation.

Best Management Practices (BMP): structural or engineered control devices and systems (e.g. retention ponds) to treat polluted stormwater, as well as operational or procedural practices (e.g. minimizing use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides).

Green Building: also known as and green construction or sustainable building, is the practice of creating structures and using processes that are environmentally responsible and resource-efficient throughout a building's lifecycle: from siting to design, construction, operation, maintenance, renovation, and deconstruction. Green buildings are designed to reduce the overall impact of the built environment on human health and the natural environment.

California Friendly Landscaping: water-efficient landscaping through the use of native and other low-water use plants and water efficient devices.

California Green Building Standards: also known as CALGREEN, these new standards require all new buildings in the State to be more energy efficient and environmentally responsible by achieving major reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption and water use. The new standards take effect on January 1, 2011.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA): a California statute passed in 1970 (shortly after the United States federal government passed the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)) to institute a statewide policy of environmental protection. All activities defined as a "project" that are not exempted by CEQA are required to undergo environmental analysis consistent with CEQA guidelines.

Capital Improvement Program (CIP): a five year budget planning tool, which establishes priorities for capital expenditures within the City for land and right-of-way acquisition, design, construction or rehabilitation of public buildings or facilities, public infrastructure design and construction , park design and construction, and redevelopment projects.

Clean Energy Generation: renewable distributed generation of electricity generated by solar photovoltaic, wind, geothermal, fuel cells, or other advanced technology at or near the location where that electricity will be used. Clean energy generation for purposes of this document does not include electricity generated by gasoline, diesel, or coal powered generators.

Climate Action Plan: a set of strategies intended to guide community efforts for reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Compressed Natural Gas (CNG): a fossil fuel substitute for gasoline, diesel, or propane fuel. Although its combustion does produce greenhouse gases, it is considered a more environmentally clean alternative to those the other fossil fuels.

CO, NOx, SOx, ROG, VOC, SO_2, and Ozone: common air pollutants of concern. The pollutant list consists of ozone, carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur oxides (SOx), raw organic gases (ROG), volatile organic gases (VOC), sulfur dioxide (SO_2) and ozone. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets the specific levels, or primary standards, for these pollutants at levels EPA considers low enough to protect human health, and members of sensitive populations.

Glossary

CO_2: carbon dioxide (CO_2) is a naturally occurring gas that is a byproduct of burning fossil fuels and biomass, land-use changes, and other industrial processes. CO_2 is used as the reference gas against which the other greenhouse gases are measured since it has the smallest global warming potential.

CO_2E: equivalent carbon dioxide (CO_2E) is a universal unit of measurement used to indicate the global warming potential of each greenhouse gas. CO_2 emissions are reported in CO_2E. The global warming impact of all greenhouse gases is measured in terms of equivalency to the impact of carbon dioxide (CO_2) via global warming potentials. For example, one million tons of emitted methane, a far more potent greenhouse gas than carbon dioxide, is measured as 23 million metric tons of CO_2 equivalent, or 23 million $MtCO_2E$.

Complete Street: a street that is designed and operated to enable pedestrians, bicyclists, motorists and transit riders of all ages and abilities to safely move along and across.

Community Garden: a piece of land managed and maintained with the active participation of local gardeners themselves, rather than tended only by a professional staff to typically encourage food production by providing gardeners a place to grow vegetables and other crops.

Construction and Demolition Waste: consists of unwanted material produced directly or incidentally by the construction. This includes building materials such as insulation, nails, electrical wiring, rebar, bricks, concrete and wood.

CR&R: the City's franchised waste hauler.

Cluster Ordinance: development standards, which allow the grouping of residential properties on a proposed development site in order to use the extra land as open space, recreation or agriculture, thereby protecting it from future development.

Dark Sky Compliant: the use of outdoor light at night only when and where it is needed and at appropriate lighting levels. This may include lighting that is fully shielded, light efficient fixtures aimed directly at the ground, or timers and sensors to shut off lights when not needed.

Energy Star: a standard for energy efficient consumer products. Products carrying the Energy Star logo generally use 20%–30% less energy than required by federal standards.

Escarpment Area: generally known as the western escarpment area. This area includes the slopes and ridgeline west of the Murrieta Creek.

Greenhouse Gas: natural and manmade gases in the earth's atmosphere that allow incoming solar radiation to pass through the atmosphere and warm the earth but trap radiant heat given off by the earth. The radiant heat absorbed by these gases heats the atmosphere. This is a natural process known as the "greenhouse effect" that keeps the earth habitable. The four primary greenhouse gases are carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O) and chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). Since the onset of the industrial period, human activities have lead to sharp increases in the levels of GHGs in the atmosphere, enhancing the greenhouse effect and contributing to rising global temperatures.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory: an estimation of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from human activity, typically quantified in terms of emissions generated by government operations and/or emissions generated by a community as a whole.

Groundwater Recharge Areas: an area designated and protected to allow the downward movement of surface water through hydrologic processes to groundwater.

HCF: hundred cubic feet.

HVAC: Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning.

Glossary

Hybrid Vehicle: a vehicle that uses two or more distinct power sources to move the vehicle, typically referring to hybrid electric vehicles, which combine an internal combustion engine and one or more electric motors.

Kilowatt Hours (kWh): a unit of energy equal to 1000 watt hours.

Low Impact Development (LID) Standards: a term used to describe a land planning and engineering design approach to managing stormwater runoff. LID emphasizes conservation and use of on-site natural features to protect water quality.

Non-essential Turf: ornamental grass that is intended for active recreational use or which provides a cooling function to an adjacent area.

Open Space: all land uses defined as open space in the Open Space/Conservation Element of the City of Temecula General Plan. This includes active and passive parks, golf courses, water courses, and other natural open space areas within the City.

Pavement Condition Index: a numerical index between 0 and 100 used to indicate the condition of a roadway based on a visual survey of the pavement.

PM-10 and PM-2.5: particulate matter (PM) or fine particles, are tiny subdivisions of solid or liquid matter suspended in a air. PM 10 refers to particles that are 10 micrometers or less in size, whereas PM 2.5 refers to particles of 2.5 micrometers or less.

Multi Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP): a comprehensive, multi-jurisdictional Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) focusing on conservation of species and their associated habitats in western Riverside County. with the overall goal of maintaining biological and ecological diversity within a rapidly urbanizing region.

Potable Water: water of sufficiently high quality that it can be consumed or used without risk of immediate or long term harm.

Reclaimed Water: also referred to as "recycled water." It is former wastewater (sewage) that has been treated to remove solids and certain impurities, and then used in landscaping irrigation or to recharge groundwater.

RTA: Riverside Transit Agency.

SDSU: San Diego State University.

Smart Growth Concept Map: a planning effort, which includes both land use and transit planning components focused on identifying smart growth opportunities centered on the I-15 and I-215 freeway corridors in the cities of Lake Elsinore, Murrieta, and Temecula, and is anticipated to serve as the foundation for developing a sub regional Sustainable Communities Strategy for the next update of the Regional Transportation Plan, as required by Senate Bill 375 (2008).

Stormwater Runoff: also referred to as "urban runoff." Impervious surfaces (parking lots, roads, buildings, compacted soil) do not allow rain to infiltrate into the ground, resulting in more runoff generated than in the undeveloped condition. Daily human activities result in deposits of pollutants on roads, lawns, roofs, farm fields, etc. When it rains or there is irrigation, water runs off and ultimately makes its way to a river, lake, or the ocean, carrying pollutants with it.

Sustainable Communities Strategy: one of the components of Senate Bill 375, which requires metropolitan planning organizations to include sustainable communities strategies in their regional transportation plans for the purpose of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, aligns planning for transportation and housing, and creates specified incentives for the implementation of the strategies.

SCAQMD: South Coast Air Quality Management District.

Therms: a term used to express the conversion of the volume of gas used into its heat equivalent.

TVUSD: Temecula Valley Unified School District.

Glossary

Urban Forest Program: a program which helps enhance tree knowledge, their growth, and their benefits within a city, such as beautification, reduction of the urban heat island effect, reduction of stormwater runoff, reduction of air pollution, reduction of energy costs through increased shade over buildings and other hard surfaces which absorb heat, enhancement of property values, improved wildlife habitat, and mitigation of overall urban environmental impacts.

USGBC LEED: United States Green Building Council, Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design. A rating system developed by the USGBC that sets definitive standards for what constitutes a green or environmentally preferable building. It evaluates environmental performance of the entire building over the building's life cycle. LEED certifications are awarded at various levels (certified, silver, gold, and platinum) according to a point based scoring system.

Water Quality Management Plan (WQMP): a special engineering study that identifies potential impacts to local creeks caused by a project's post-construction stormwater runoff. It also provides a step-by-step guide to design effective combinations of post-construction BMPs that meet local, State, and Federal regulations.

Zero Waste: a philosophy that encourages the redesign of resource life cycles so that all products are reused, so that any trash sent to landfills is minimized.